### \_Course wrap-up

Abrao Kulaif | Week 15 Principles of Management | 2025



#### "Sapiens", by Yuval Noah Harari

While corporations may be fictional entities in a legal sense, they have a very real impact on society and the economy. They can amass significant wealth, influence politics, shape culture, and impact the environment. This dual nature of corporations, as both fictional and powerful entities, raises important questions about their role and responsibility in society.

"A business is a social group that differs from other social groups in only one way: businesses must have customers."

Peter Drucker (early 70s)

# The boundaries, or limits, of a firm define the range of activities it devotes itself to.

- 1. Horizontal boundaries
- 2. Vertical boundaries
- 3. Corporate boundaries

#### The context

FROM: idea-driven entrepreneurship

TO: PROBLEM-driven entrepreneurship

## Customer Development Model



PROBLEM SOLUTION

PROBLEM / SOLUTION FIT

PRODUCT MARKET

PRODUCT / MARKET FIT

## Is this problem worth addressing?

I

Important

V

Neglected

E

Externalities

# The problem tree

secondary effects

secondary effects

effects

primary effects

primary effects

**CORE PROBLEM** 

primary causes

primary causes

root causes

root causes

causes

#### Revenues

In economics, revenue refers to the total income generated by a business or a firm from its operations, typically through the sale of goods and services to customers. It represents the money received from the sale of products, services, or other business activities.

#### Revenues

#### Different ways to generate revenues:

- Subscription models
- Other recurring revenues
  - Freemium
  - Dynamic pricing
    - Marketplace



Costs

In economics, costs refer to the value of resources used or foregone to achieve a specific objective, typically in the production of goods or services.

Costs

#### Types of costs:

- Fixed Costs
- Variable Costs
- Explicit Costs
- Implicit Costs
- Opportunity Costs

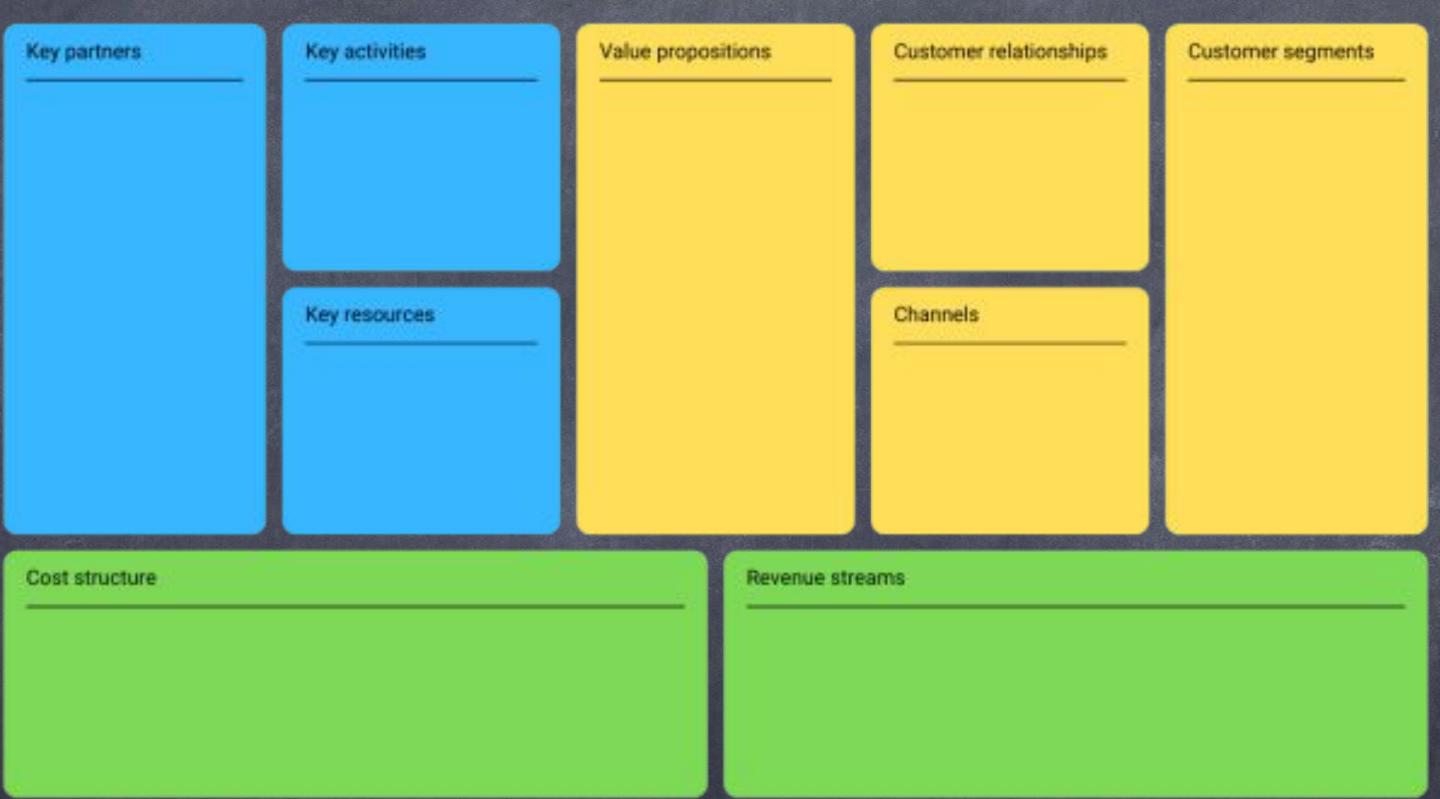
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Key partners  Key activities  Key resources	Value Propositions     Customer relationships     Customer Segments       Channels
<u>Cost Structure</u>	Revenue Streams

### \_Framing it differently

#### Feasibility

Can we deliver it?



#### Desirability

Do they want it?



### \_funding

In short, there are three general sources of funding for companies:

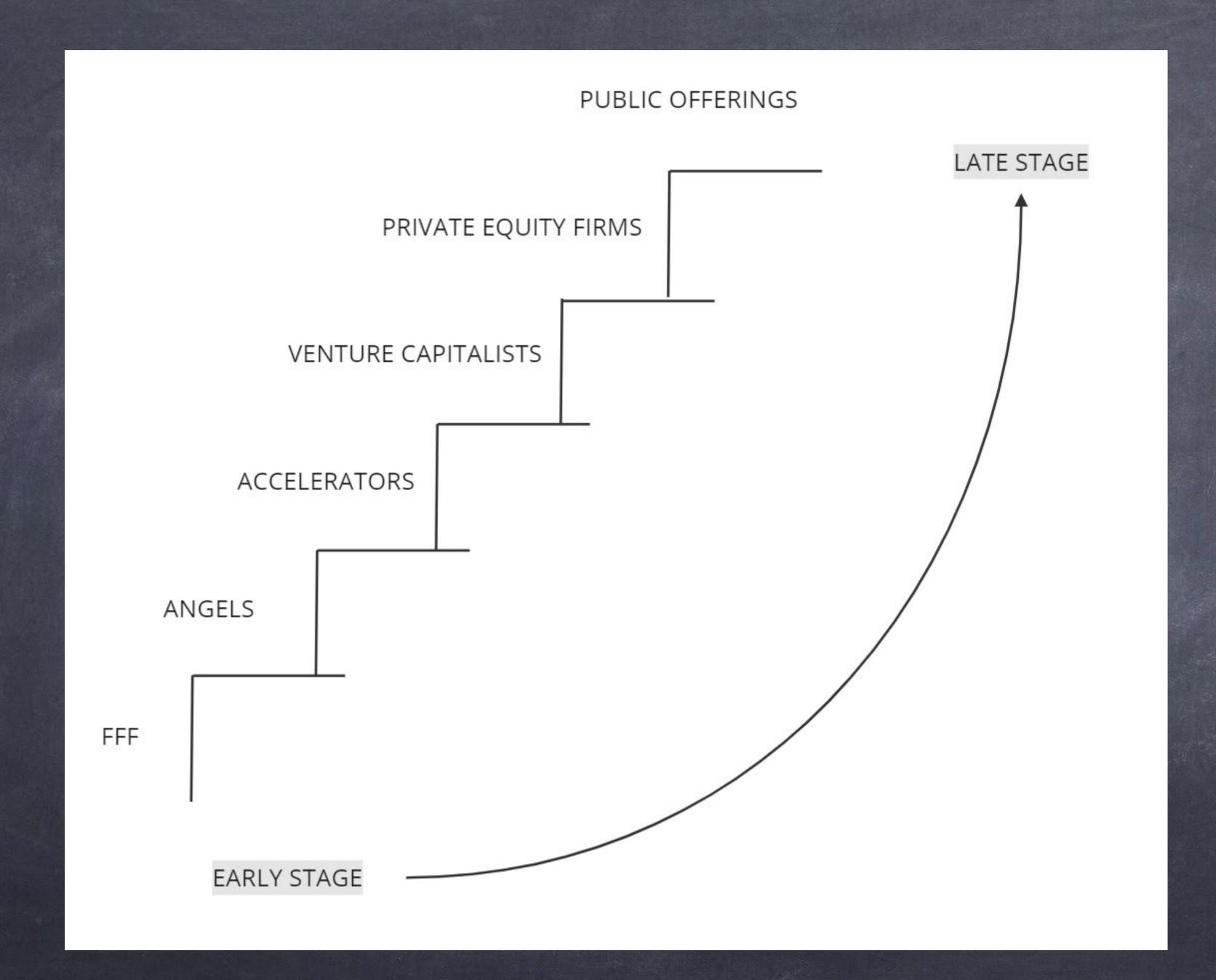
- 1. Retained Earnings
- 2. Debt
- 3. Equity

### valuation

Equity deals imply setting a VALUATION to companies.

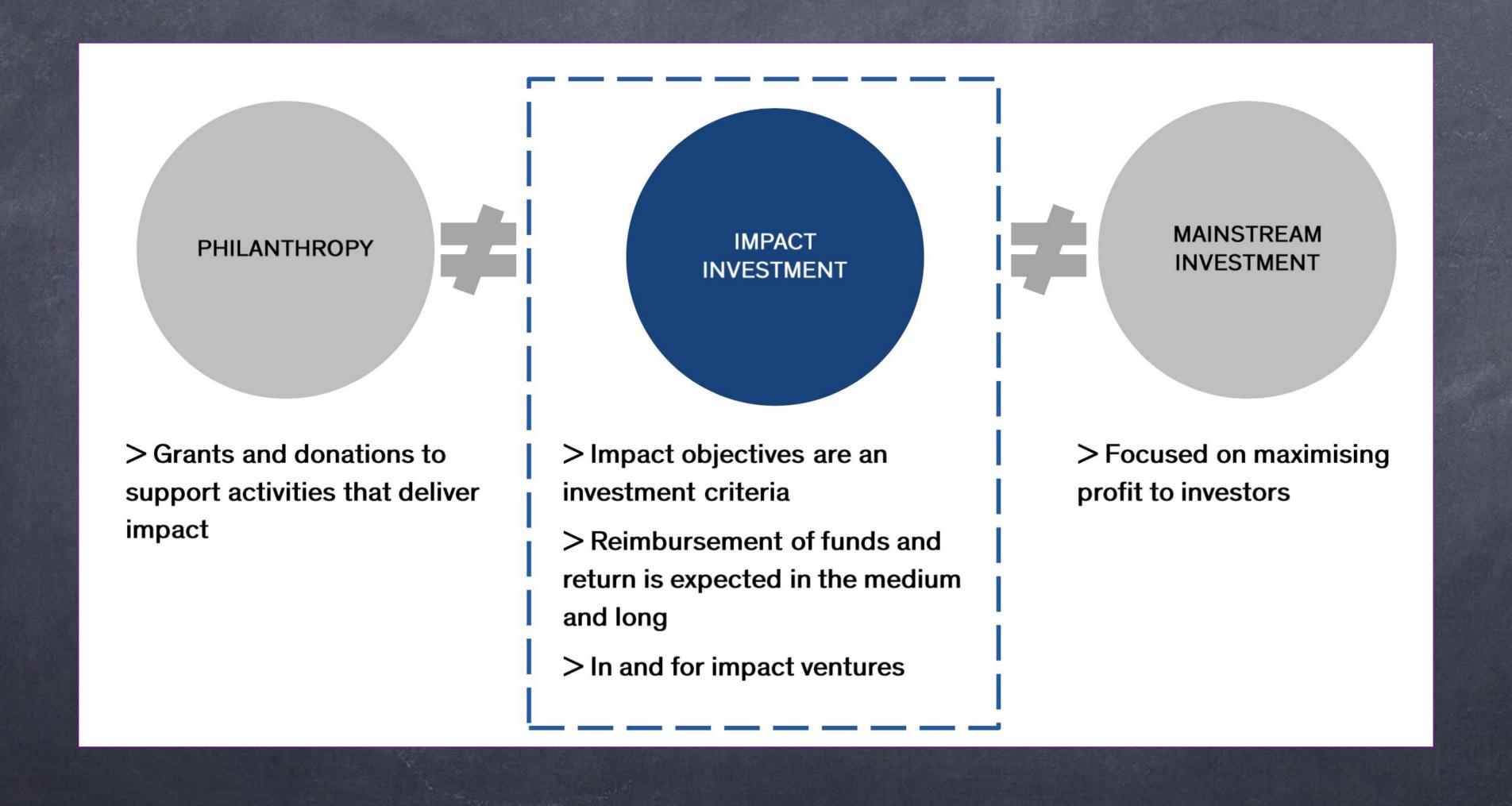
#### Common ways to do it:

- market comparables
- discounted cash flow (DCF)
- multiples

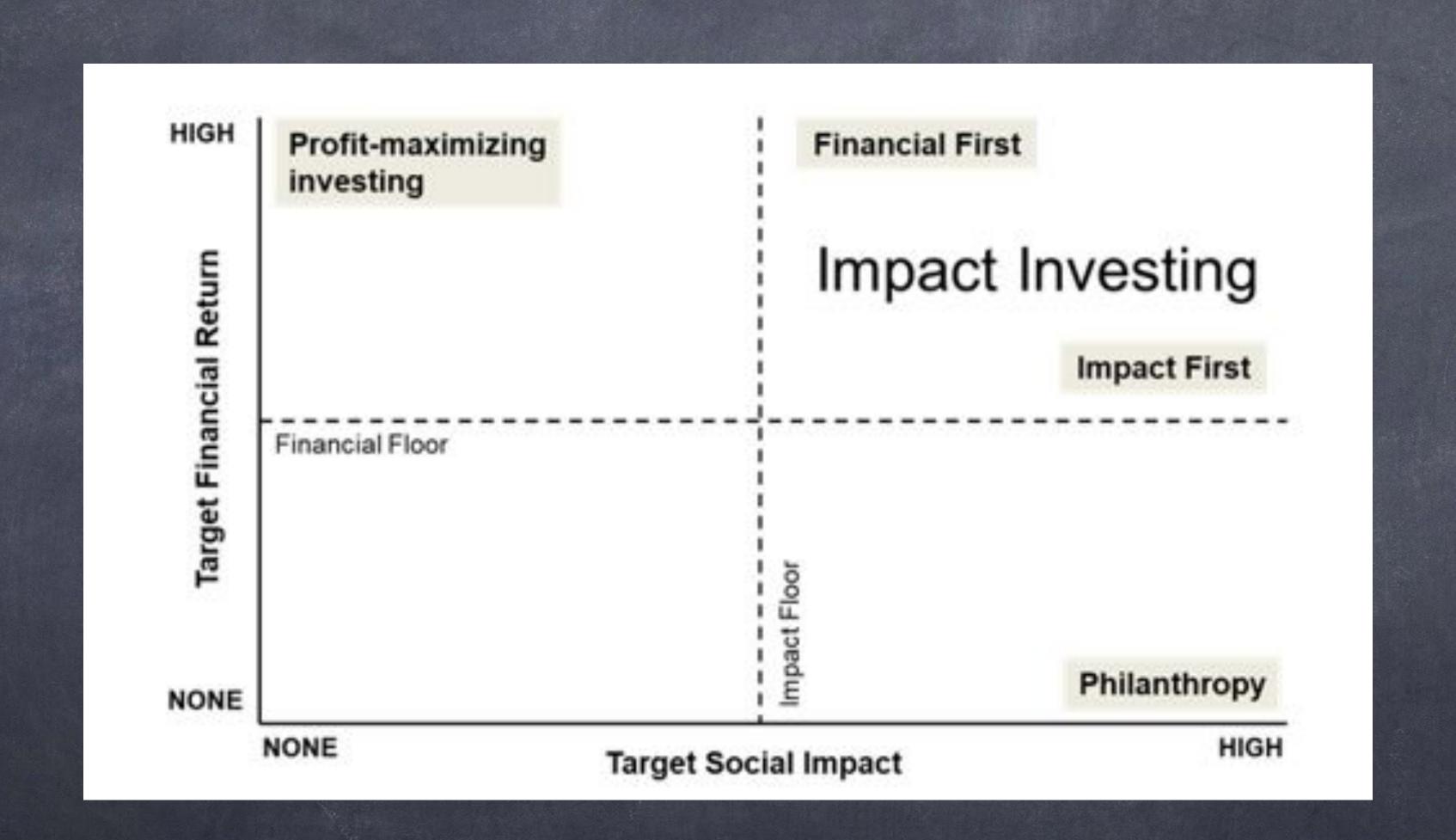


# \_funding

### \_impact investing



### \_impact investing



\_go-to-market

• GTM outlines the big picture and encompasses everything from sales to marketing to product/solution.

 A go-to-market strategy details how a company plans to attract its ideal customers and establish a market presence.

# \_GTM basis

#### 6 key concepts:

- Market
- Ideal Customer Profile (ICP)
- Value Proposition
- Offer
- Messaging
- Positioning

#### human resources

It is the department of the organization that is responsible for managing the personnel, policies, and procedures related to employees. The primary functions of HR include recruitment, training and development, compensation and benefits administration, employee relations, performance management, and ensuring compliance with labor laws and regulations.

#### marketing

Art and science of choosing target markets and getting, keeping, and growing customers through creating, delivering, and communicating superior "customer value".

marketing

Marketing is the process via which a company creates value for its chosen customer segmentation.

Value is created by meeting customer needs. Thus, a firm must define itself <u>not by the product/service it sells</u> but by the customer <u>benefit</u> provided.

strategy

Set of <u>actions</u> or <u>plans</u> designed to achieve specific goals and objectives. It involves <u>making choices about how resources</u>

<u>will be allocated</u> to achieve long-term success among uncertainty and competition.

Set of <u>actions</u> or <u>plans</u> designed to achieve specific goals and objectives. It involves <u>making choices about how resources</u> will be <u>allocated</u> to achieve long-term success among uncertainty and competition.

It encompasses decisions related to a company's competitive position, target markets, value proposition, and the allocation of resources to pursue a unique and sustainable advantage.

### \_competitive advantage

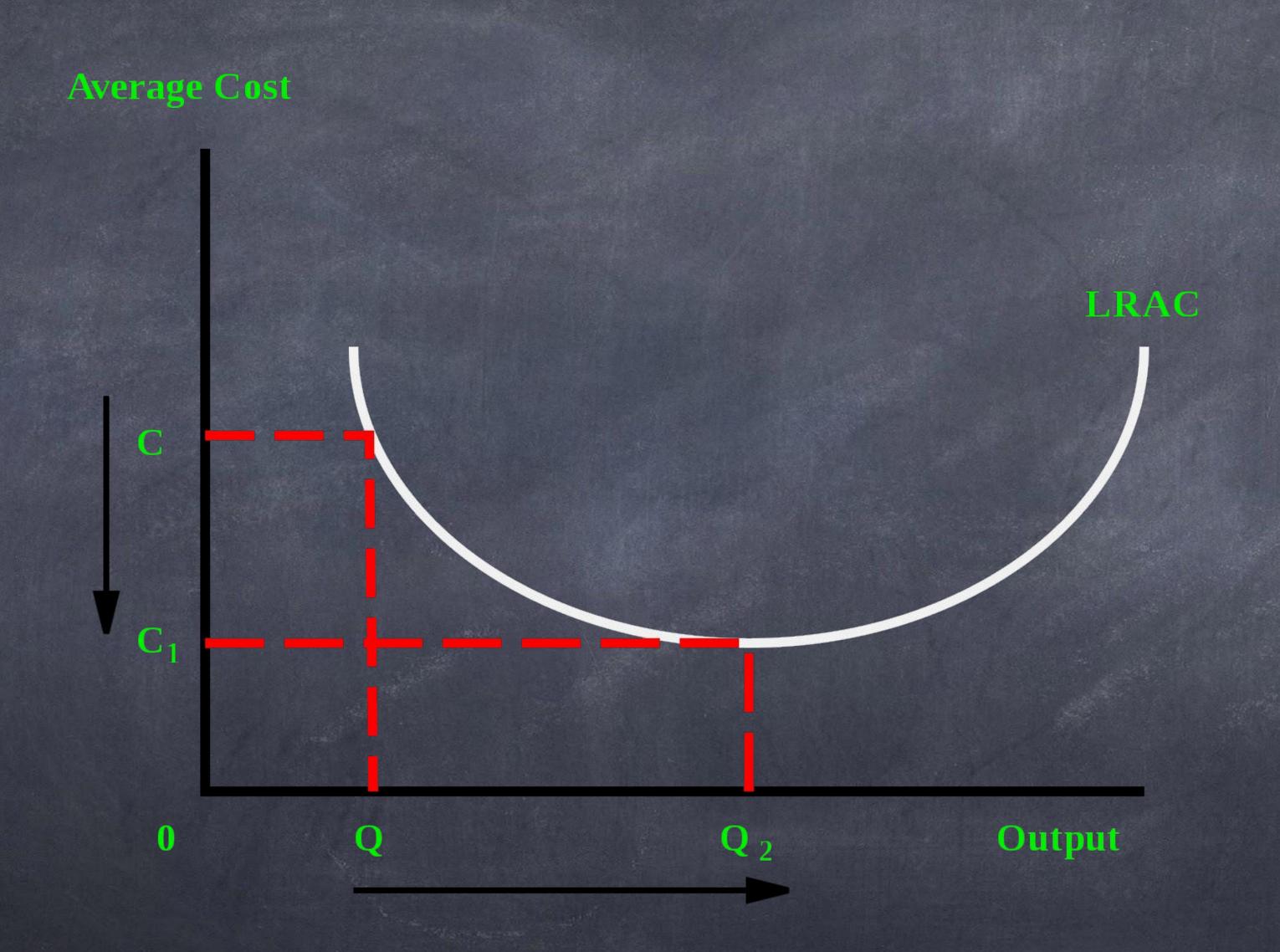
Set of <u>unique</u> attributes or capabilities that enable a company to <u>outperform its rivals</u> and achieve superior performance in the marketplace. It involves <u>creating</u> value for customers, <u>sustaining</u> that value over time, and <u>positioning</u> the company ahead of competitors.

\_strategy

Types of strategies to gain competitive advantage:

- Cost Leadership
- Differentiation
  - Focus

# \_economies of scale



### economies of scope



Total cost of product 1 + Total cost of product 2 + Total cost of product N
-The overlap of producing them all together

#### innovation

Innovation is a multifaceted and dynamic concept that encompasses the <u>creation</u>, <u>development</u>, and <u>implementation</u> of <u>novel ideas</u>, processes, products, or services to bring about positive change and value. It involves transforming inventive ideas into practical and valuable solutions that address specific needs, challenges, or opportunities.

\_lean startup

IDEA

learn (=validation)



build (=MVP)

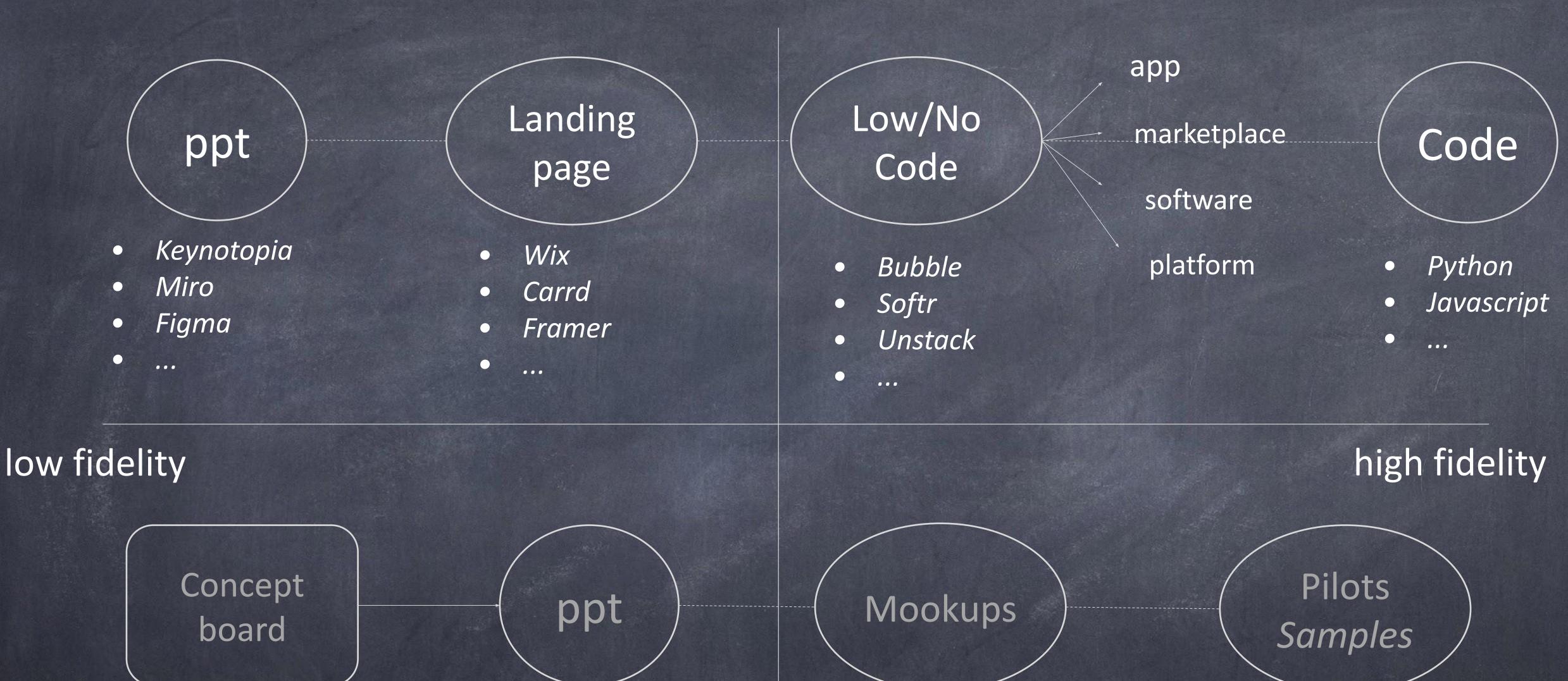
DATA



PRODUCT

measure (=iteration)

#### tech



not tech

### \_hybrid spectrum

Sustainability equilibrium

Social sustainability

Economic sustainability

Traditional non-profit

Non-profit with income-gene rating activities

Social enterprise

Socially responsible business

Corporation practicing social responsibility

Traditional for profit

Social value creation

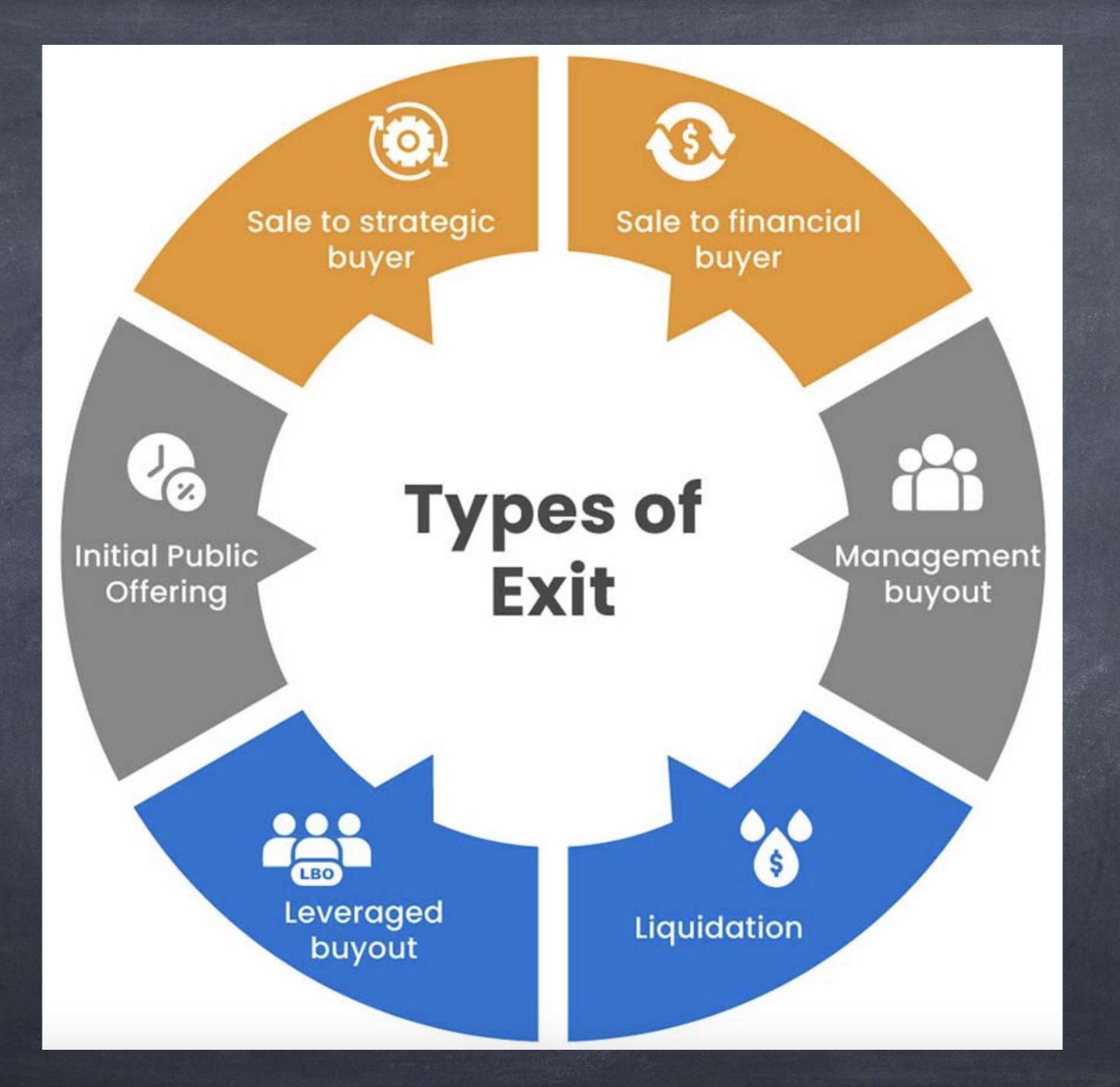
Economic value creation

startups

Generally, a startup is a company in its early stages of development characterized by its focus on creating and delivering a unique product or service that has the potential for rapid growth and scalability.

\_types of "startups"

- Scalable startups
- Lifestyle businesses
  - Small businesses
    - Social startups



To come:

Final Exam

Thanks for the semester!!
Wish you a great future ahead.
Count on us!